SEPTEMBER 10, 1789. THE NUMBER 372.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 14, 1789.

MR. Ames then moved to ſtrike out the word "thirty" and inſert "forty;" ſo that the ratio a repreſentation ſhould be one for forty thouſand—He went into a train of reaſoning to prove the ſuperior advantages of a ſmall repreſentation: He drew an argument, in the firſt place, from the ſatisfaction which the people univerſally expreſſed in the preſent repreſentation, that their minds were reconciled to it, and were convinced that a more faithful and more prompt diſcharge of the buſineſs of the union would take place in ſo ſmall an aſſembly. Experience had taught them that all the information that was neceſſary both of a general and local nature, would be found in a body ſimilar to the preſent. He ſuggeſted the importance of the expence of a numerous repreſentation, as a capital burthen, which would ſoon become diſſatisfactory to the people. According to the ratio of 1 to 30,000, the increaſe of the people would ſwell the repreſentation to an enormous maſs, whoſe ſupport would be inſufferable, and whoſe deliberations would be rendered almoſt impracticable. The preſent population would on the firſt ſenſus produce upwards of 100. The augmentation would be very rapid; it was therefore proper to fix the proportion immediately, ſo as to prevent theſe evils.—He went very copiouſly into the uſual arguments to prove that all numerous popular bodies are liable in proportion to their number, of fluctuations, fermentations, and a factious ſpirit. By enlarging the repreſentation, the government, he ſaid, would depart from that choice of characters who could beſt repreſent the wiſdom and the intereſt of the United States; and who would alone be able to ſupport the importance and dignity of this branch of the legiſlature.—Men would be introduced, more liable to improper influences, and more eaſy tools for deſigning leaders.

Mr. Ames ſaid it appeared clear to him, that as the whole number was increaſed, the individual conſequence, the pride of character, and conſequently the reſponſibility of each member. The reſponſibility would alſo be in ſome proportion to the number of the conſtituents. A repreſentative of a large body of people would feel in a higher degree the weight impoſed upon him, and he would be thereby the more intereſted to ſupport a virtuous fame, and redouble his exertions for the public good.

Mr. Ames contended, that the original deſign of thoſe who propoſed the amendments reſpecting repreſentation, was not to obtain an increaſe beyond what their firſt cenſus would give them; their intention was to fix a limitation that it ſhould not be in the power of Congreſs to diminiſh the repreſentation at any time, below the point of ſecurity. Their object was certainly not augmentation.

Mr. Ames was much more ample in his arguments, but want of time obliges us rather to ſketch to topics on which he dwelt, than purſue the connected chain of his ideas.

Mr. Madiſon in reply, inſiſted that the principal deſign of theſe amendments was to conciliate the minds of the people, and prudence required that the opinion of the ſtates who had propoſed the important amendments in contemplation, ſhould be attended to. He ſaid it was a fact, that ſome ſtates had not confined themſelves to limitation, but had propoſed an increaſe of the number; he did not conceive it to be very neceſſary in this caſe to inveſtigate the advantages or diſadvantages of a numerous repreſentation; he acknowledged, that beyond a certain point the number might be inconvenient. That point was a matter yet of uncertainty. It was true that numerous bodies were liable to ſome abuſes; but if on one hand they were prone to thoſe evils which the gentleman had mentioned, they were on the other hand leſs ſuſceptible of corruption.

He thought alſo, that to fix the ratio at even 40,000 for one would not prevent the abuſes which Mr. Ames apprehended; for before the ſecond cenſus ſhould be taken, it was probable that the increaſe of population would be ſo great as to make the body very large—There was little choice therefore with a view to futurity, between one ratio or the other, but as this of 1 to 30,000 was the proportion contemplated and propoſed by the ſtates, it was moſt adviſeable to adopt it.

Meſſrs. Gerry, Sedgwick, Livermore, Jackſon, and Seney, oppoſed the amendment; and Mr. Ames replied to them largely—The queſtion being taken, Mr. Ames's propoſition was rejected.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the firſt "one hundred," in the amendment, and to inſert "two hundred," and then to ſtrike out the reſt of the paragraph—ſo that the repreſentation ſhould not be leſs than two hundred, nor ſhould Congreſs have a diſcretion to fix any ratio of increaſe, but that ſuch proportion ſhould be adopted as to keep the repreſentation fixed at two hundred.

After ſome debate this motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the words, "one hundred and ſeventy-five," were ſtruck out, and "two hundred" inſerted—And then the paragraph, as amended, was agreed to.

Third amendment, Art. 1. ſec. 2. part. 3, ſtrike out all between the words "direct" and "and until ſuch," and inſtead thereof, inſert, "but no law varying the compenſation, ſhall take effect until an election of repreſentatives ſhall have intervented. The members."

This amendment was agreed to

Committee roſe——Houſe adjourned.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 15.

The houſe went into a committee on the amendments to the Conſtitution.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee took up the fourth amendment. Art. 1. ſect. 9,. Between par. 2d and 3d inſert, "no religion ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, nor ſhall the equal rights of conſcience be infringed."

Mr. Livermore moved to ſtrike out the clauſe and to ſubſtitute one to the following effect—"The Congreſs ſhall make no laws touching religion or the rights of conſcience." He obſerved, that though the ſenſe of both proviſions was the ſame, yet the former might ſeem to wear an ill face, and was ſubject to miſconſtruction.

The queſtion on this motion was carried.

Fifth amendment—"The freedom of ſpeech and of the preſs, and of the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble and conſult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed."

Mr. Tucker moved to inſert between the words "common good," "and to" in this paragraph, theſe words, "to inſtruct their Repreſentatives."

On this motion a long debate enſued.—

Mr. Hartly ſaid it was a problematical ſubject. The practice on this principle might be attended with danger. There were periods when, from various cauſes, the popular mind was in a ſtate of fermentation, and incapable of acting wiſely. This had frequently been experienced in the mother country, and once in a ſiſter ſtate.—In ſuch caſes, it was a happineſs to obtain Repreſentatives who might be free to exert their abilities againſt the popular errors and paſſions. The power of inſtructing might be liable to great abuſes; it would generally be exerciſed in times of public diſturbances, and would expreſs rather the prejudices of faction than the voice of policy; thus it would convey improper influences into the government.—He ſaid he had ſeen ſo many unhappy examples of the influence of the popular humours in public bodies, that he hoped they would be provided againſt in this government,

Mr. Page was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Clymer remarked, that the principle of the motion was a dangerous one. It would take away all the freedom and independence of the Repreſentatives, it would deſtroy the very ſpirit of repreſentation itſelf, by rendering Congreſs a paſſive machine, inſtead of a deliberative body.

Mr. Sherman inſiſted, that inſtructions were not a proper rule for the repreſentative, ſince they were not adequate to the purpoſes for which he was delegated. He was to conſult the common good of the whole, and was the ſervant of the people at large. If they ſhould coincide with his ideas of the common good, they would be unneceſſary; if they contradicted them, he would be bound by every principle of juſtice to diſregard them.

Mr. Jackſon alſo oppoſed the motion.

Mr. Gerry advocated the propoſition—he ſaid, the power of inſtructing was eſſential, in order to check an adminiſtration which ſhould be guilty of abuſes. Such things would probably happen. He hoped gentlemen would not arrogate to themſelves more perfection, than any other government had been found to poſſeſs, or more at all times than the body of the people. It had, he ſaid, been always contended by the friends of this government, that the Sovereignty reſided in the people. That principle ſeemed inconſiſtent with what gentlemen now aſſerted; if the people were the Sovereign, he could not conceive why they had not the right to inſtruct and direct their agents at their pleaſure.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved that the exiſtence of this right of inſtructing was at leaſt a doubtful right.—He wiſhed that the amendments which were to go the people ſhould conſiſt of an enumeration of ſimple and acknowledged principles. Such rights only ought to be expreſsly ſecured as were certain and fixed. The inſertion of propoſitions that were of a doubtful nature, would have a tendency to prejudice the whole ſyſtem of amendments, and render their adoption difficult. The right ſuggeſted was doubtful, and would be ſo conſidered by many of the ſtates. In ſome degree the declaration of this right might be true; in other reſpects falſe. If by inſtructions were meant a given advice, or expreſſing the wiſhes of the people, the propoſition was true; but ſtill was unneceſſary, ſince that right was provided for already. The amendments already paſſed had declared that the preſs ſhould be free, and that the people ſhould have the freedom of ſpeech and petitioning; therefore the people might ſpeak to their repreſentatives, might addreſs them through the medium of the preſs, or by petition to the whole body. They might freely expreſs their wills by theſe ſeveral modes. But if it was meant that they had any obligatory force, the principle was certainly falſe. Suppoſe the repreſentatives were inſtructed to do any act incompatible with the Conſtitution, would he be bound to obey thoſe inſtructions? Suppoſe he was directed to do what he knew was contrary to the public good, would he be bound to ſacrifice his own opinion? Would not the vote of a repreſentative contrary to his inſtructions, be as binding on the people as a different one? If theſe things then be true, where is the right of the Conſtituent? or where is the advantage to reſult from? It muſt either ſupercede all the other obligations the moſt ſacred, or it could be of no benſt to the people. The gentleman ſays, the people are the Sovereign: True. But who are the people? Is every ſmall diſtrict the PEOPLE? and do the inhabitants of this diſtrict expreſs the voice of the people, when they may not be a thouſandth part, and although their inſtructions may contradict the ſenſe of the whole people beſides? Have the people in detached aſſemblies a right to violate the Conſtitution or controul the actions of the whole Sovereign power? This would be ſetting up a hundred Sovereignties in the place of one.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) was oppoſed to the motion.—He ſaid the doctrine of inſtructions in practice would operate partially. The ſtates who were near the ſeat of government would have an advantage over thoſe more diſtant—Particular inſtructions might be neceſſary for a particular meaſure; ſuch could not be obtained by the members of the diſtant ſtates. He ſaid there was no need of a large repreſentation, if in all important matters they were to be guided by expreſs inſtructions. One member from each ſtate would ſerve every purpoſe. It was inconſiſtent with the principle of the amendment which had been adopted the preceding day.

Mr. Stone differed with Mr. Madiſon, that the members would not be bound by inſtructions.—He ſaid when this principle was inſerted in the Conſtitution, it would render inſtructions ſacred and obligatory in all caſes; but he looked on this as one of the greateſt of evils. He believed this would change the nature of the Conſtitution—Inſtead of being a repreſentative government, it would be a ſingular kind of democracy, and whenever a queſtion aroſe what was the law, it would not properly be decided by recurring to the codes and inſtitutions of Congreſs, but by collecting and examing the various inſtructions of different parts of the union.

Several of the members ſpoke, and the debate was continued in a deſultory manner—and at laſt the motion was negatived by a great majority. The queſtion on the amendment was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

Committee roſe.—

Mr. Ames moved that all queſtions on the ſubject of the amendments, ſhould be decided in committee by two thirds of the members. This was laid on the table.

The houſe then adjourned.

MONDAY, Auguſt 17.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution.

Sixth amendment—"A well regulated militia compoſed of the body of the people, being the beſt ſecurity of a free ſtate, the right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed, but no perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous ſhall be compelled to bear arms."

Mr. Benſon moved that the words "but no perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous ſhall be compelled to bear arms," be ſtruck out. He wiſhed that this humane proviſion ſhould be left to the wiſdom and benevolence of the government. It was improper to make it a fundemental in the Conſtitution.

The motion was negatived, and the amendment agreed to.

Mr. Burke moved to add a clauſe to the laſt paragraph to this effect: "That a ſtanding army of regular troops in time peace is dangerous to public liberty, and ſhould not be ſupported in time of peace, except by the conſent of two-thirds of each houſe of the legiſlature."

This amendment was negatived.

Seventh amendment—"No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law."

Mr. Sumpter moved to ſtrike out the words "in time of peace" and alſo all the laſt words of the paragraph from the word "owner." This was negatived.

Mr. Gerry then moved to inſert between the words "but" and "in a manner," the words "by a civil magiſtrate."—Negatived.

The amendment was agreed to.

Eighth amendment—" No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of impeachment, to more than one trial or one punishment for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be compelled to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law, nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe without juſt compenſation."

Mr. Benſon moved to ſtrike out the words " one trial or." This was negatived.

Mr. Patridge moved to inſert after the words " ſame offence," the words " by any law of the United States." Reſolved in the negative.

Mr. Lawrence moved to inſert after the words " nor ſhall" theſe words " in any criminal caſe."——This amendment was agreed to.

Ninth amendment—" Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted."

This amendment was adopted.

Tenth amendment—" The rights of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and effects, ſhall not be violated by warrants iſſuing without probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and not particularly deſcribing the places to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized."

Mr. Benſon moved to inſert after the words " and effects," theſe words " againſt unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures." This was carried.

The queſtion was then put on the amendment and carried.

Eleventh amendment—" The enumeration in this Conſtitution of certain rights ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people."

This was agreed to without amendment.

Twelfth amendment—" Art. 1. ſec 10. between the 1ſt and 2d par. inſert—" No ſtate ſhall infringe the equal rights of conſcience, nor the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs, nor of the right of trial by jury in criminal caſes."

This amendment was accepted.

Thirteenth amendment—" Art. 3. ſec. 2. add to the 2d par.—" But no appeal to ſuch court ſhall be allowed, where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to one thouſand dollars; nor ſhall any fact triable by a jury, according to the courſe of the common law, be otherwiſe re-examinable than according to the rules of common law."

Mr. Benſon moved to ſtrike out the firſt part of the paragraph, reſpecting the limitation of appeals. This motion was negatived.

Mr. Sedgwick moved to ſtrike out the words " one thouſand" and inſert " three thouſand." Negatived.

The amendment was accepted.

Fourteenth amendment—" Art. 2. ſec. 3. ſtrike out the whole of the 3d par. and inſert—" In all criminal proſecutions the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence."

This amendment paſſed.

The committee then roſe and the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 18.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſubject of amendments.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee took up the fifteenth amendment which is as follows:

" The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachment, and in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger) ſhall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction, the right of challenge, and other accuſtomed requiſites; and no perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital, or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authoriſed in ſome other place within the ſame ſtate; and if it be committed in a place not within a ſtate, the indictment and trial may be at ſuch place or places as the law may have directed."

Some inconſiderable amendments to this amendment were moved and loſt, and the main queſtion was carried.

Sixteenth amendment---" In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved.

This amendment was adopted.

Seventeenth amendment---Immediately after art. 6, the following to be inſerted as art. 7. " The powers delegated by this conſtitution, to the government of the United States ſhall be exerciſed as therein appropriated, ſo that the legiſlative ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the executive or the judicial; nor the executive the powers veſted in the legiſlative or judicial; nor the judicial the powers veſted in the legiſlative or executive." This was agreed to.

Eighteenth amendment---" The powers not delegated by this conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively." Paſſed.

Nineteenth amendment---" Art. 7 to be made art. 8 "

The committee then roſe and reported the amendments, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Tucker moved that certain propoſitions for amendments to the conſtitution, which he had laid on the table on Monday, ſhould be read. They being read, he moved that they be referred to the committee of the whole. The queſtion on this motion was loſt by a great majority. Adjourned.

PARIS, June 25.

EVENTS of ſuch high importance have occurred, and their ſucceſſion have been ſo rapid within the laſt four days, that it is impoſſible we can find room for a circumſtantial detail. The following is a ſuccinct narrative:—The deciſive reſolutions of the Commons threw the Court into the greateſt alarm. A majority of the Clergy voted their union with the Commons on the 22d; the Nobility preſented a violent addreſs againſt the proceedings of the national aſſembly to the King, who in his anſwer evidently adopted their ſentiments. The Queen, the Comte D'Artois, the Polignacs, &c. had got entire poſſeſſion of him at Marli—it was at a Council held there, at which Monſieur and the Comte de Artois aſſiſted, that the violent meaſures, mentioned in my laſt, were concerted. The King was encouraged to come forward and cruſh the whole buſineſs, by a bold ſtroke of authority. M. Neckar was to be exiled from France, the Prince de Conde, named Generaliſſimo; the Prince de Conti, miniſter, &c. You have ſeen the Commons were not to be intimidated, but continued their meeting on Monday, when they were formally joined by the Clergy in a body.

The Royal Seſſion was poſtponed till Tueſday, when his Majeſty appeared, and the buſineſs commenced by a marked inſult to the commons, who were kept waiting in a naſty unwholſome place, till the other orders were ſeated, and at length were compelled to enter by a back door.

After the Keeper of the Seals had informed the Preſident of the Commons that his Majeſty would not hear the diſcourſe which he intended to addreſs to him, the King opened the aſſembly by a long ſpeech, wherein, INTER ALIA, ſpeaking of the States General, he ſays, " I anticipate the wiſhes of the nation; I reckoned on the enlightened knowledge of its Repreſentatives, the nation think with ME, Frenchmen have not changed their character of loyalty. It is time for me however to put an end to all extravagant pretenſions. I owe it to the conſtitution of my kingdom, to repel all the attacks that have been, or may be made upon it. Thoſe who will not accept of my plans of conciliation, are unworthy of the name of Frenchmen. I have hitherto done all the good myſelf. I will boldly advance and complete the work. I know all your inſtructions. I am the guardian of your reſpective rights. Every act of diſobedience would be an act of injuſtice. No King has ever offered ſo much as I. I have a claim on your confidence, &c.

The Keeper then read, by his command, a long ſtring of orders and palliating conceſſions, and after annulling all that had paſſed in the Commons, and eſtabliſhing the right of voting in ſeparate bodies, and not in ONE, left the aſſembly, commanding at the ſame time each order inſtantly to ſeparate and reſume their reſpective deliberations.

The Nobles and part of the Clergy ſhouted VIVE LE ROI: But the Commons remained in profound ſilence; nor would quit the hall, where, together with about fifty of the Clergy, who would not ſeparate from them, they inſtantly proceeded to diſcuſs the Royal proceedings. Four times the King ſent an officer to ORDER them, on their allegiance to break up their meeting—four times did they decidedly deny the authority of the King to command them to ſeparate, and by their firmneſs carried their point.

M. Le Camus, one of the Paris deputies, then moved, " that the national aſſembly do perſiſt in all its preceding reſolutions:" thoſe of the Clergy who remained, nobly deſiring that their preſence might be ſpecifyed. This propoſition was unanimouſly adopted, nor would they hear of a motion of adjournment all next day.

Another motion followed from the Comte de Mirabeau, to the following effect, and nearly in theſe words: " The National Aſſembly feeling the neceſſity of ſecuring the perſonal liberty, the freedom of opinion, and the right of each Deputy to the States General, to enquire into, and cenſure all ſorts of abuſes and obſtacles to the public welfare and liberty, do reſolve, that the perſon of each Deputy is inviolable; that any individual, public or private, of what quality ſoever, any corporate body of men, any tribunal, court of juſtice, or commiſſion whatſoever, who ſhould dare during the preſent ſeſſion, to proſecute, or cauſe to be proſecuted, arreſt, or cauſe to be arreſted, detain, or cauſe to be detained, the perſon of one or more deputies, or any propoſition, advice, opinion, or ſpeech made by them in the States General, or in any of its aſſemblies, or committees, ſhall be deemed INFAMOUS and a TRAITOR to his country, and that in any ſuch caſe or caſes the National Aſſembly will purſue every poſſible means and meaſures to bring the authors, inſtigators, or executors of ſuch arbitrary proceedings to condign puniſhment." —The reſolution was carried, 483 againſt 34.

Every thing was now in the moſt violent fermentation both at Paris and Verſailles.

On the night of the memorable day (Tueſday) an immenſe multitude of perſons of all ranks aſſembled at 9 o'clock, and being informed that Mr. Neckar was about to depart for Switzerland, forced their way into the inner court of the palace of Verſailles, and with loud and menacing cries, demanded that Mr. Neckar ſhould continue miniſter; accompanied with the moſt violent execrations againſt the Archbiſhop of Paris, and many other ſtill higher perſonages. The alarm was inexpreſſible in the palace—The Princes, the Comte D'Artois, particularly, called to arms—the troops got together from all parts; but when ordered to fire, refuſed to draw a trigger on their countrymen, though before the very windows of the Palace.

The King ſent to Mr. Neckar, who at firſt refuſed to come—a ſecond meſſage brought him amidſt the acclamations of thouſands, who made him promiſe not to quit the kingdom. He repreſented to the King the danger to which the meaſures he was purſuing expoſed his perſon and the nation. The King ſaid to him, " Neckar, I believe you are an honeſt man—you have never yet deceived me; but alas! I am deceived "—Adding, I have ſome papers at Marli I muſt ſhow you—I will go immediately for them." Monſieur offered to execute his commiſſion. " No," ſays the King, no man muſt ſee them but myſelf," and he ſet out.

Yeſterday (Wedneſday) Mr. Neckar appeared in his ſtation as uſual with the King, and it is ſuppoſed that all the violent meaſures adopted on Tueſday will be annulled.

The Commons continued their deliberations, and ſent a deputation to compliment Mr. Neckar, who returned a moſt affectionate but guarded anſwer, giving the ancient title of your order to the Commons—The report is, that the Archbiſhop of Paris is exiled, as well as the whole houſe of Polignac: But this is ſtill a momentous criſis.—The King is eaſily miſlead---and it is no exaggeration to ſay, that a ſingle ſpark would infallibly light up a civil war. The Clergy have again taken courage, and reſumed their ſeats as a body in the National Aſſembly to the number of 152, headed by two Archbiſhops and ſeveral Biſhops. The Archbiſhop of Paris has had two narrow eſcapes for his life. The whole inhabitants of Verſailles, together with many thouſands from Paris, paraded the ſtreets of that town with torches the whole night of Tueſday.

A duel likewiſe has been fought in conſequence of theſe diſputes between the Prince de Poix, Captain of the King's private Guard, who is notwithſtanding a determined friend to the people in the Houſe of Nobles, and the Marquis de Lambert, one of the Paris deputies for the Nobles, wherein the latter received a wound ſuppoſed to be mortal, and the former received another in his hand.

The National Aſſembly continue their ſittings ſometimes till three or four in the morning.

It is impoſſible to paint to you the popularity of the Duke of Orleans. Nothing but acclamations attend him wherever he goes.

Paris is full of alarms, joy, miſery, and rejoicings!!

LONDON, June 29.

Received at ten o'Clock laſt Night, by expreſs, from VERSAILLES.

LA Seance Royale, which we formerly announced, took place on Tueſday laſt at which time the King aboliſhed all the *Arrets* entered into by the Tiers Etat. Each Order of the Aſſembly went ſeparately to their reſpective Chambers, the Tiers Etat remaining in their own.—After the King's departure, they voted in their own capacity, a confirmation of the *Arrets* which they had juſt agreed to, notwithſtanding the King had commanded them to be aboliſhed.—they then ſeverally took an oath not to conſider themſelves as being diſſolved, although the King ſhould iſſue his orders for that purpoſe!

Immediately after this, Monſ. Neckar, the *Miniſter of Finance*, went up to the King, and entreated permiſſion to *reſign* his *Seal of Office*. This was peremtorily refuſed by the Sovereign. On going out of the Palace he was embraced by the Aſſembly of the Tiers Etat, and conducted by them in a ſhew of triumph and adoration to his official apartments,

This proves a ſtrange revolution in Politics—and, if the praiſe can be allowable, we will add, an uſurpation of Liberty in the very heart of the late deſpotic Capital of France.

Twelve months ago, fields of muſqueteers, with bayonets were placed in, and ſurrounded the Courts of Juſtice and the Houſes of Parliament in Paris. At this moment the third and inferior State of the Kingdom is bidding defiance to arbitrary power, and the decrees of their Sovereign. This may be conſidered as a critical epoch in the hiſtory of nations, and of France in particular; whilſt Famine is haſtening to the very gates of the Capital.

Liberty will have another feather in her cap. The ſeraphic contagion was caught from Britain—it croſſed the Atlantic of North America—from whence the flame has been communicated to France

July 2. His Excellency the Marquis LUZERNE, the French Ambaſſador, has ſent Agents down to the Corn Countries on the ſea-coaſts of Kent, Suſſex, Eſſex, Norfolk, &c. to purchaſe this article: Which by conſent of Government is to be ſhipped immediately for Rouen, in France, from whence there is the eaſieſt and quickeſt paſſage and carriage to the French capital.

According to letters received from Paris, on account of the troubles in France, great numbers of people of rank and faſhion are gone to Italy and Switzerland, to paſs the ſummer. The City of Paris was never ſo thin of foreigners as at this time, for the ſame cauſe.

One of the firſt and moſt neceſſary articles of buſineſs, on which the States General of France will enter as ſoon as the Aſſemblies are reduced to proper regulations, is, That of the improvement of Waſte Lands; by which they may in future, in ſome meaſure, avoid the diſaſters of famine, with which they are now threatened.

The troubles in France have encreaſed to an hight hitherto unknown. The Duke of DORSET is by this circumſtance prevented from coming to England.

We are aſſured from reſpectable authority, that the great controverted queſtion in France has received its final determination. The two ſuperior Orders have yielded to the Commons, in conſequence of a letter from the King. On Saturday laſt, the three orders met, and formed one Houſe; none of the Clergy deſenting, and of the Nobles only *forty five*; ſo that now every thing is peace and concord within doors.

TROUBLES IN BRABANT.

The following are the Articles propoſed by the Emperor to the Commons of Brabant, and which they having refuſed to accede to, have been diveſted of all power.

Article I. A fixed ſubſidy to be granted as in Flanders.

Article II. Fifteen towns in the province to ſend Members to the States, inſtead of the three chief towns only.

Article III. The wiſhes of two Orders forming the majority, to carry the conſent of the third.

Article IV. The Council of Brabant to ſeal and publiſh the edicts, regulations, &c in the uſual form.

Theſe being all refuſed, the Emperor has revoked all the charters of liberty granted to the people of Brabant.---Their archieves and treaſure cheſts have been ſealed up by his officers, and a committee is appointed to manage the caſh accounts of the Province.

It is eaſy to perceive how arbitrary this law is---The Nobleſſe and Clergy dare not refuſe their conſent to the Emperor's will; and if the above articles were agreed to, the Commons would in fact become nothing more than proclaimers of the laws agreed to by the other two Orders.

July 3. When Monſ. Neckar reſigned a few days ago, and was entreated to reſume the functions of Prime Miniſter, he would yield to no ſolicitations, either of the King, Queen, Princes of the Blood, or the Three Eſtates, till the Count D'Artois, the King's brother waited upon him, and conjured him, for the ſafety of the nation, to accompany him to the States General.

This had the deſired effect; he entered the Count's carriage, and became the inſtrument to appeaſe in a

great measure, commotions which were likely to have increased in a little time into an open rebellion.

Paris, at this moment, is in the utmost distress for corn and flour. After a nice calculation of all these articles in store, it was found that the inhabitants could not hold out beyond the 26th of this present month, July.

Applications have been accordingly made to a principal merchant in this city, who, it is said, has consulted our ministry. Be that as it may, no answer has as yet been given; and should no supply be obtained, the worst of consequences may ensue

It is whispered that the King of France himself, had made a requisition to this effect to our court

The corn and flour could they have been obtained, were to have been sent by the way of Havre

The above messenger confirms the account of the refusal of the troops at the different provincial cantonments, to obey the King's order, and proceed to the metropolis.

The late inundations have done vast damage in several of the provinces of France

By a vessel arrived on Tuesday from Halifax, we learn, that in consequence of the French government having given, some months since, an additional bounty on wheat and flour, the vessels there from our West-India islands waiting for loading of these essential articles, still remain without having made the smallest progress. Under these circumstances, Government will certainly assist our colonies with as great a supply as possible; and this will prevent our giving any assistance in this way to France, now almost in a state of famine.

WINCHESTER, August 19.

A recent gift of Providence to the People.

NEW EPSOM SPRINGS.

A SULPHER SPRING has lately been discovered at New Epsom, which promises to become of very general utility to the public at large:—Its salutary effects, in the cure of many disorders, have already been evidenced in a variety of instances. Several families from the counties of Fairfax and Loudon are lately arrived there, and the neighbouring people are daily flocking in, to partake of its benefits. New Epsom is only two miles and an half from the town of Stephensburg, in this county.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10.

WE learn from Turk's Island, that Lord Dunmore has made some requisitions of taxes on the ponds, &c. for the support of government, during his stay at those islands, but after an address had been presented to him by the inhabitants, giving an account of their impoverished and critical situation, he did not urge the matter: He is gone down to Providence again.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the federal troops, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Rapids of the Ohio, 1st July, 1789.

"*Our affairs in this quarter at present bear a gloomy aspect. I am just returned from Post Vincennes, on the Wabash, with a detachment of 55 men, who were employed as an escort to provision for that garrison; and believe me Sir, it is almost next to an accident, that the whole of my party was not cut off, the river was lined with Indians. I routed two parties, and finding where their strength lay, evaded coming to action, by crossing to the other side of the river; and, in short, I made such expedition that they had not time to assemble in one body. They killed one man and wounded another, who were sent down express in a light canoe to me, directing me to fortify on an island, until I could be reinforced. I completed a passage to and from the post in 21 days. The distance between the two places is called 320 miles. This will prove to you how easy it is to ascend the river Ohio.—The Indians are daily committing depredations in Kentuckey, and from the Miami we learn, that the troops there would be unsafe to go 200 yards from their post, as lurking fellows are frequently seen in wait for them. I want much to know if our new councils are about to take measures to get possession of the Western Posts. This, and this alone, will secure peace with the Indians. The presence of the Governor is much wanted at the different settlements of the Mississippi; and indeed if he does not come out soon, we may judge from appearances those settlements will generally break up.*"

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated 10th July, 1789.

"Since the date of my last I learn, that on the 1st of next month Major Hardin, with 200 volunteers on horseback, from the district of Kentuckey, are to assemble at the rapids, on their way to some of the Indian towns on White river, in order to destroy a banditti that live there, and are very troublesome to the settlement.

The following vessels are advertised in a Liverpool paper of the 2d of July, to sail in the course of the month for different ports on the Continent, viz: Ship King William, Butler, for Boston; brig Polly and Nancy, Skinner; ship Speightstown, Jackson; and schooner Union, Robertson, for New-York; brig John, Kelly; ship Levant, Ward; and ship John, Graham, for Philadelphia; brig Alexandria, Tubman, for Baltimore; ship Clio, Dowson, for Charleston; brig Countess of Crawford, Brown; brigantine Mercury, Thompson; and brigantine Raith, ——, for Norfolk and James river.

Arrived at Boston on the 15th ult. Capt. Pigeon in the brig Constance, from St. Peters, he brought in part of the crew of the ship ——, Capt. Spence, which had foundered at sea. She was loaded with tobacco from this state, bound to London. The crew saved themselves in the boat, which arrived at St. Peters, 12 days after the ship foundered.

A correspondent has furnished the following extraordinary marriage, which took place on Thursday se'nnight.—EDWARD WADE to ELIZABETH THURMON, originally of Hanover county, whose ages added together would nearly extend to the settlement of this state. They recollect when Hanover was the frontier of Virginia, and when the merchants at the falls of James river, glutted the market by the importation of £. 1500 worth of goods. These same lovers, began their courtship about 50 or 60 years ago, but were not joined together in the holy state of matrimony 'till the 27th ult.

Extract from LINDSAY'S HOTEL DIARY.

NORFOLK, August 26. 1789.

This day arrived, in 60 hours from New-York, the schooner Experiment, Capt. Gillies, who informs us that the brigantine Betsey, Capt Colly, had arrived there from Boston; and that the ship Margaret, Capt. Blane, sailed that day for Glasgow

Sailed this morning from Hampton-Road, for different parts of the globe, upwards of 30 sail of square rigged vessels, who had been detained by N. E. winds for several days.—The sight was truly grand to those who rejoice at the thought of trade flourishing under the auspices of our New Government.

August 30. This day arrived from Philadelphia, the Delaware, Captain Francis Knox after six days passage; he had on board 16 passengers, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Captain Knox informs us, that he met going up the Delaware, 21 square rigged vessels from Europe and the West-Indies.

September 1. This morning arrived the following note.

On Thursday, the 27th August, about half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the sloop Sally, of Jamaica, Thomas Moor Savage, Master, on her passage from Norfolk to Barbadoes, wind about S. W. Cape Henry bearing W. N. W. distance about 3 leagues, was wilfully run down, and made a perfect wreck of, by a French frigate, one of the squadron which came lately from Hispaniola, and had been lying in the bay for some time past; the lieutenant of the frigate that came on board the sloop after she righted, informed the Captain that it was their Commodore's order to sink the sloop. One of the crew of the sloop was overboard sometime, but was fortunately taken on board after the sloop was righted The vessel arrived in this harbor on Saturday morning, the 29th ult in a most leaky and shattered condition.

(Signed) THOMAS M. SAVAGE.

From the New Hampshire Recorder.

A YOUNG woman of this town, Polly Dyer by name, on the 9th of May last, from six o'clock in the morning to nine at night, spun nine fourteen knotted skeins of good linen warp yarn for sheeting.

Another young woman of this town, by the name of Lois Spaulding, wove twenty yards of tow and linen-yarn for shirting, in twelve hours.

A third young woman, Betsey Spaulding by name, of Plainfield, spun eight double skeins of good linen yarn in one day.

A few such ladies, furnished with flax and wool, wheels, and reels, would soon make cloth sufficient to clothe the state.

Congress of the United States.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

Monday the 24th August, 1789.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses deeming it necessary, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution.

ARTICLES

In addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the 5th Article of the original Constitution.

I.

After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution there shall be one representative for every thirty-thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

II.

No law varying the compensation to the members of Congress shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

III.

Congress shall make no law establishing religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the rights of conscience be infringed.

IV.

The freedom of speech, and of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and consult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redress of grievances, shall not be infringed.

V.

A well-regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, being the best security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed: But no one religiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to render military service in person.

VI.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

VII.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

VIII.

No person shall be subject, except in case of impeachment, to more than one trial or one punishment for the same offence, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

IX.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

X.

The trial of all crimes (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger) shall be by an impartial jury of the vicinage, with the requisite of unanimity for conviction, the right of challenging and other accustomed requisites; and no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the possession of an enemy, or in which an insurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authorised in some other place within the same state.

XI.

No appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed, where the value in controversy shall not amount to one thousand dollars; nor shall any fact triable by a jury according to the course of the common law, be otherwise re-examinable, than according to the rules of common law.

XII.

In suits at common law, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.

XIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

XIV.

No state shall infringe the right of trial by jury in criminal cases, nor the rights of conscience, nor the freedom of speech, or of the press.

XV.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

XVI.

The powers delegated by the Constitution to the government of the United States, shall be exercised as therein appropriated, so that the legislative shall never exercise the powers vested in the executive or judicial; nor the executive the powers vested in the legislative or judicial; nor the judicial the powers vested in the legislative or executive.

XVII.

The powers not delegated by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively.

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do carry to the Senate a fair and engrossed copy of the said proposed articles of amendment, and desire their concurrence.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

*** *The Journals of the Protestant Episcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the respective parishes by the Printer hereof.*

††† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for sale. Inquire of the Printer.*

THE

VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB

RACES,

To be run at the Bowling-Green, will commence on the 2d Tuesday in October next, where will be a great many of the best horses in the state

JOHN HOOMES, &c.

There will be a BALL and a genteel SUPPER every night during the season. Tickets to which will be ONE DOLLAR each. Accommodations for gentlemen are increased since the last races

GIDEON BOWSHER.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1789.

NORFOLK, August 20, 1789.

THE subscribers take the liberty of informing the public, that they have established a PRINTING OFFICE at Norfolk—and in order to carry on the business to effect, and to the satisfaction of those who may vouchsafe to employ them, they beg leave to solicit the patronage and encouragement of those enlightened characters who would wish to circulate diffusively through this extensive dominion, those benefits and advantages which are ever derived from the liberal support of a Press founded upon principles of independent impartiality, and conducted with a steady attention to the public weal, and the instruction and amusement of its friends. With these views and intentions impressed on their minds, they are emboldened to offer their services to their fellow-citizens, but more particularly to those of the flourishing towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth—whose present commercial importance, brightened by the fair prospect of their future growing wealth, and the distinguished rank they will take ere long in the great towns of the Union, render it peculiarly necessary that a successor to the late Mr. M'Lean should forthwith be appointed; and they are, at the same time, prone to hope, that if a long experience in their profession, an unwearied diligence and attention to business, added to as moderate a compensation for their labors as can reasonably be expected, shall be permitted to operate as a favourable introduction to the notice of the public, they will be able at least, to equal the expectations and wishes of those who may be desirous of promoting their undertaking.

WILLIAM PRENTIS.

DANIEL BAXTER.

POET's CORNER.

LIFE is SHORT.

MAN's life like any wever's shuttle flies,
Or, like a tender flow'ret, fades and dies—
Or, like a race, it ends without delay.
Or, like a vaper, vanishes away,

Or, like a candle, it each moment wastes
Or, like a vessel under sail, it hastes,
Or, like a post, it gallops very fast,
Or, like the shadow of a cloud, 'tis past.

Our castles are but weak, and strong the foe,
Our time's but short, our death is certain too;
But as his coming is a secret still,
Let us be ready, come death when he will.

[*From a late London Paper.*]

HON. JOHN O'BRYEN.

FEW men have been more unfortunate at sea, few so fortunate, as the Hon. John O'Bryen, nearly related to the Earl of Inchiquin.

This gentleman was brought up to the sea, and at an early period of his life was made Lieutenant in the navy: His commission bears date the 28th of September, 1747: so that he has been now more than forty years stationary in that rank.

His first misfortune at sea was on the coast of India, where his ship was wrecked, and every one on board perished except Mr. O'Bryen and four more persons.

On his return to Europe, he was cast away near the Cape of Good Hope, but had the good fortune to get alive to the shore.

The Dutch Governor, finding that he was a man of quality, supplied him with every necessary for continuing his voyage, and providing him a cabin in one of the Dutch homeward-bound East-India-men.

When all Mr. O'Bryen's baggage, &c. which had been furnished by the Governor of the Cape, were put on board, a Dutch Governor of some of the Eastern settlements in India, who was to return to Europe in the same ship, found himself rather straitened for room, on account of the number of his own family, and of the other passengers—he applied therefore to the Governor of the Cape, and told him, that he would esteem it a very particular favour, if he could prevail on the other passengers to quit the ship, and leave it entirely to his family and suite.

The Governor, wished to oblige this gentleman, spoke to the passengers, But particularly to Mr. O'Bryen, and told them they would much oblige him, if they would give up their births to the Asiatic Governor: In return for which, he pledged himself to procure them excellent accommodations on board of another ship, that was to sail at the same time.

They readily complied with the Governors wishes, and removed to another ship. Soon after they put to sea, and in little more than 24 hours after they had left the Cape, Mr. O'Bryen saw the ship he had quitted founder in a hard gale of wind, and every one on board perished. This was the third escape.

In some few years after, he was stationed on board the Dartmouth of 50 guns. This ship fell in with the Glorioso, a Spanish man of war of superior force, and gallantly engaged her for several glasses. Mr. O'Bryen was in his station between decks, when the gunner ran up to him, and with wildness and despair in his looks; cried out, "O, Sir, the powder room!" Lieutenant O'Bryen heard no more from him; for the ship instantly blew up.

One might have imagined that this would have been the end of all his hair-breadth escapes, and that it was morally impossible he could survive such a catastrophe as this: Nevertheless, he did survive it, and was afterwards found floating upon the cariage of a gun.

From this circumstance it was conjectured, that he had been blown out at a port-hole with one of the guns, and that by some inconceivable means he had rested upon the carriage.

He was picked up by the Duke privateer, and treated with all possible care; his cloaths were all in tatters, torn in some places, and burnt in others.

This dreadful accident was not capable of sinking the spirits of Mr. O'Bryen, who was always sprightly and gay. When he came to himself, and was introduced to the captain of the Duke, he said to him with great gravity, "Sir, you will excuse me for appearing before you in such a dress; for I left my ship with so much *precipitation*, that I had not time to put on better cloaths."

From the circumstance of his having been blown up in the Dartmouth, he was ever after known in the Navy by the name of *Sky-rocket Jack*. In all probability, he would now be high in the list of Admirals, if he had not quitted the service many years ago.

"*A true Declaration of the Execution of* MARY, *the late Queen of Scots, within the Castle of Fotheringhay, 8th of February, 1586.—Addressed to the Right Honourable Sir William Cecill, Knt. Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England.*"

HER attire was this: On her head was a dressing of lawn, edged with bone lace, a pomander chaine, and an *Agnus dei* about her neck, a crucifix in her hand, a pair of beads at her girdle, with a golden cross at the end of them; a vail of lawn fastened to the caule, bowed out with wyle, and edged about with bone lace. Her gown was of black sattan printed, with a train and long sleeves to the ground, set with acorn buttons of jett, trimmed with pearl, and short sleeves of black sattin, cutt with a pair of sleeves of purple velvet, whole under them; her kertle, whole of crimson sattin, and her petticoat skirt of crimson velvet; her shoes of Spanish leather, the rough side outward, a pair of green silk garters, her nether stockings worsted, coloured, watched, clocked with silver, and edged on the top with silver. and next her legs a pair of Jersey hose, white

Then the two executioners kneeled down unto her, and desired her to forgive them her death; she answered, "I forgive you with all my heart, for I hope this day shall give an end to all my troubles."—Then they, with her two women, helping her up, began to disrobe her, and then she laid her crucifix upon the stool One of the executioners took from her neck her *Agnus Dei*, then she began to lay hold of it, saying, she would give it to one of her women, and withal told the executioner, that he should have money for it.—Then she suffered them, with her two women, to take off the chain of pomander beads and all other apparel, and then, with a kind of gladness and smiling, she began to make herself unready, putting on a pair of sleeves with her own hands, (which the two executioners had before rudely pulled off) and that with such speed, as if she longed to have been gone out of this world:—During all these actions of disrobing of the said Queen, she never altered her countenance, but smiling, as it were at it, said, "*She never had such grooms before to make her unready, nor never did off her cloaths before such a company.*" At length, she being unattired and unapparelled of such, and of so much of her attire apparell as was convenient, saving her petticoat and kirtle, her two women looking upon her, burst out in a very great shrieking, crying, and lamentation, and when their shrieking began to decline, they crossed themselves and prayed in Latin. Then the said Queen, turning herself to them, and seeing them in such a mournful and lamentable plight, embraced them, and said these words in French—"*Ne cry vous jay preme pur vous,*" and so crossed and kissed them and bad them pray for her, and not to be so mournful, "for said she, this day I trust, shall end your Mistress's troubles."

Then, with smiling countenance, she turned herself to her men servants, Melyme and the rest, standing upon a bench near the scaffold, who were sometimes weeping, sometimes crying out aloud, and continually crossing themselves, and praying in Latin. And the said Queen (thus turning unto them) did herself likewise cross them, and bade them farewell, and praying them to pray for her, even to the *last hour*.—This done, one of her women having a *Corpus Christi cloth*, lapped it up three conner-wise, kissed it, and put it over the face of her Queen and her Mistress, and pinned it fast on the carole of her head.—Then they two mournfully departed from her; and then the said Queen kneeled down upon the cushion, at which time very resolutely, and without any token of the fears of death, she spoke aloud, in Latin, this Psalm, "*In te Domine confido,*" &c. Then groping for the block, she laid down her head, putting her chain over her back with both her hands, which holding there still, had been cut off, had they not been espied.—Then she laid herself upon the block most quietly, and stretching out her arms and legges, cried out, "*In manus tuas, Domine,*" three or four times.—At last, whilst one of the executioners held her straitly with one of his hands, and the other gave her two strokes with an axe before he did cut off her head, and yet left a gristle behind. At which time she made very small noise, and stirred not any part of herself from the place where she lay. Then the executioner, which cut off her head, lifted it up, and bad, "God save the Queen." Then her dressing of lawne fell from her head, which appeared as if she had been seventy years old, polled very short, her face being in a moment so much altered from the form which she had when she was alive, as few could remember her by her dead face. Her lips stirred up and down almost a quarter of an hour after her head was cut off.

☞ *The money in the funds, appropriated to the payment of the interest on Military Certificates, will be divided among the holders of those Warrants for the Sixth years interest, which shall be brought into the Treasury to be registered, between the date hereof, and the 28th day of September next, as the law directs*

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury-Office, August 10, 1789

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.

Chesterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

Three Guineas Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 1st inst.

Three silver WATCHES

Names and Numbers as follows, viz.

One silver watch, makers name M. Ransom, London, No 1121.
One do. do. makers name B. Rogers, London, no number that I recollect.
One do. do. makers name D. Kedden, London, No. 763.

I will give the above reward for the whole of the watches, or one guinea each, if brought singular, and five pounds reward on conviction of the thief. THOMAS. C. MORRIS

N. B. All watch-makers are desired to stop the above watches should they come in their possession.

T. C. M.

Richmond, July 21, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST, made to the subscribers by the ate Gen. Thomas Nelson, will be sold at Hanover courthouse, on Thursday the first day of October,

ALL THAT

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on Pamunkey river,
In the county of Hanover, known by the name of

BULLFIELD.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun. } *Trustees.*

YORK, August 20, 1789.

To be Sold,

On the 21st day of September next, in YORK,

ALL THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

NEGROES, STOCK, AND A

CHARIOT & HORSES

that belonged to the late General Thomas Nelson.

There will also be sold on the 5th day of October next, in Hanover,

ALL THE NEGROES,

STOCK, & PLANTATION UTENSILS,

That were the property of the late General
THOMAS NELSON.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscriber. WILLIAM NELSON, jun Ex'or.

YORK, August 9, 1789.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, a bay HORSE about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a small star in his forehead, several saddle spots, and a blemish in the left eye, he is supposed to be about ten years old. Appraised to 8l. GEORGE BIDD.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS,
SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four Kinds.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES of HAND.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.
BILLS of LADING.
BILLS of SALE.
DEEDS of TRUST.
POWER of ATTORNEY's;
SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed since the REVISED CODE,
viz, for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.
Also M'MURRAY's MAP
of the UNITED STATES.